

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1798.]

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP
SALLY,
Captain Lockyer.
A considerable part of her
cargo is already engaged;—to
fail with all convenient speed.—For terms ap-
ply to
ROSS & SIMON,
No. 121, South Front Street.

June 11

For Sale by the Subscribers,

The following GOODS, just arrived in the ship
Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,
Behea, }
Hyson Skin, } **TEA**
Young Hyson, }
Sugar in boxes and bags!
And a quantity of Caffe.
Also, to be sold,
The said ship **PIGOU**,
A well known, fast sailing ship,
live oak and cedar frame, and cop-
pered. She measures 76 feet keel,
28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet
between decks.

Mordecai Lewis,
Jesse & Robert Wain,
William Sanfem.

June 11.

FOR SALE,

RICHMOND,
JUST arrived from the East-
Indies and lying at Latimer's
Wharf.
Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as
excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put to-
gether, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80
feet keel 27 feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet be-
tween decks and will carry 4400 barrels of
Flour.—For terms, apply to
Mordecai Lewis.

may 30

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the
brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown,
Master, from Bourdeaux,
Claret in hogheads and in cases of
superior quality,
Brandy in Pipes,
FOR SALE,
Thomas & John Ketland,
Said Brig for sale,
With two pair four pound CAN-
NON, and one pair 1 lb. CAR-
RONADES.

may 29

FOR LIVERPOOL,

LIBERTY,
ISAAC VREDEHARRE, Master,
A good new vessel, falls well—
Lying at Whitehead Wharf, will sail about the tenth of
next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being
engaged.—For freight or passage apply to
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front Street.
N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of
the first full vessels to this port.

may 29

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of **SALT**,
of an excellent quality
A few casks Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar
And the said
BRIG,
Also, FOR SALE,
Enquire of
Jehu Hallingworth & Co.
No. 23, Little Water Street, South.

april 20.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEPARTED from a detachment under the
command of Captain Edward Miller, stationed
at Spring Gardens.
June 3d, 1798—John McKillop, born in
Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in
height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, peck
marked, aged 28 years, speaks broad, insinuated
by ensign Root, at New Brunswick, had on his
full regimentals, stole a blanket when he went
away, he is a drunkard and very assuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Chester,
State of Massachusetts, brown hair, grey eyes,
fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height,
aged 24 years, by trade a blacksmith, had on
his full regimentals and left his post when on
duty.—Also,
Bliskin Stow, a prisoner, born in Symbury,
State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair
dark eyes and complexion, a repeated defier,
very assuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very
talkative. Had on regimental shirt and over-
alls when he deserted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deserters
and return them to Spring-Gardens in Philadel-
phia, or to any officer belonging to the United
States or confine them in any goal and give no-
tice that they may be obtained shall have ten
dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for
the three and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.
The different printers in the union are
requested to insert the above.

June 11

CANNON,

Musket and Pistol Cartridge Papers,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Is now ready for sale by **WILLIAM YOUNG**,
Bookbinder, No. 52, Second Street, the
corner of Chestnut Street.

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD
Baron Stubbs's Regulations for the Order and Dis-
cipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is
added, an act of Congress concerning the Militia, price
30 cents; do. large print 67 cents.

W. YOUNG,
Has for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash or negotiable
Note,
Large writing, printing & drafting paper,
Also,
Pencil, Pen, and a No. 40. Pencil of various sizes,
gold and plain; ink powder; sealing wax; wafers; pocket
books; black lead pencils; quills; rulers; cases of mathe-
matical instruments; gunter scales; parchment and ink
blotting memorandum books; pen knives; india rubber and ink
may 13

Pennsylvania Hospital,

6 mo. 11, 1798.
THE CONTRIBUTORS are hereby notified to
meet at the said Hospital, on the 7th day, be-
ing the 23d day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon, to reconsider the expediency of con-
structing a Dome to the centre house of the new
buildings; also, to determine on an alteration to
be made in the 5th rule, so far as the same respects
the admission of poor patients.
By Order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

A House and Lot in Burlington

FOR SALE.
A LARGE commodious two story brick House,
and large well improved Gardens; with a large
Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring
House, &c. in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey.
This property allowed to be the most healthy and
beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet
upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bound-
ed on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a
wide alley.

The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet
upon Broad street, and 58 upon the river—with a
pump of water at the back door, besides two fine
springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the
garden and the river.
For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-
street, to
GEO. WALKER.
Who has also For Sale,
Lots in Washington City.

June 13.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESTNUT STREET,
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A quantity of Sugar.
West India Muscovado quality, which he offers for
sale very low for cash or at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A variety of British Dry Goods,
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable
terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
June 5

**Madras and Ventapalem
HANDKERCHIEFS,**
Searfaukers and Carradaries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled
to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front Street.

may 18.

TO LET,

The House No. 83,
Chestnut, a few doors below Third street.
It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any
kind of business. Apply as above.

June 5.

Bordeaux Brandy,

Claret in hds.
White wine in half hds.
Claret
Shutter
Lund
Red Skins
A Z S O,
76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havana Sugar—and
50 Hogheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.

June 2

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119 CHESTNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of
French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous
attempts to degrade the Government of the United
States, and some reflections on the late proceedings
in Congress; written the last of April in the pre-
sent year, by a Member of the House of Represen-
tatives.

June 11

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY
James Yard.
ALSO,
A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine,
fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.
June 4

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.

may 26.

For Sale, at the Stores of the Sub-

scribers, on Walnut Street Wharf,
105 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of fail canvas, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Gingham, Dimities, Muslinets &c.
afforded for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 20 cals of cordage
Writing flates, ink blands and pencils
20 purchases Jamaica rum
1 bale sewing twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

april 7

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINE S.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Casks of French Claret, of excellent
quality.

800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condensed, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.
edit

may 4

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.
(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. SIGREAVES said, if he understood
the reason assigned in favour of this motion
(and it was the only reason which he had
heard) it was, that it would be improper to
act in the way proposed, whilst our mission
in France shall be pending and undetermined.
He understood gentlemen to inculcate a belief
that whilst this mission remained undeter-
mined, it would be an outrage on the laws and
usages of nations, to adopt the resolutions
which he had proposed to the house.

On this subject, Mr. S. believed, there
could be no fort of question. It is a principle
as well settled as any in the law of nations,
that when a nation has received aggressions
from another nation, it is competent for the
injured country, to pursue its remedy by re-
prisal before a declaration of war takes place,
and these reprisals shall be perfectly warrant-
able, whilst they are commensurate only with
the injuries received, and are not under such
circumstances justifiable cause of war. It is
even clear that these reprisals may be made
during the pendency of a negotiation, and can-
not, according to the law of nations, be a jus-
tifiable ground for the rupture of any such
negotiation.

He believed, therefore, that upon this sub-
ject, there could be no doubt as to the right
of adopting these resolutions. For let it be
remembered, said he, they are not calculated
to authorize general letters of marque or re-
prisal, which would induce indiscriminate at-
tack on all vessels belonging to the French
Republic, wherever found. The right of
capture is proposed to be limited to cruisers
of the French Republic, who may be found
on our coast, or in cases where they may have
actually attacked vessels of the United States
for the purpose of search or seizure—measures
of strict defence which are essential to the
present situation of the country, and by no
means of an offensive nature; it is not a course
of general reprisal, but of special reprisal au-
thorized by the law of nations, which does
not amount to a cause of war, nor of the rup-
ture of any negotiation now pending. He
felt confident, therefore, that on the ground
of strict right, no objection could be made to
this measure, and he did not expect to have
met with any difficulties of this kind. On
the question of expediency, gentlemen may
differ; but he did not suspect they could have
differed on the question of right. As to the
question of expediency, he would ask his
friend from Kentucky, what he had seen in
the experience of the past, or in the present
situation of this country and France, to in-
duce him for a moment to wish a postpone-
ment of the question? Is there anything, he
said he, in all our experience with the French
Republic, since the commencement of our
dispute, which can lead us to hope that we
shall gain any thing by forbearance, by sub-
mission, and acquiescence in all the injuries
we are daily receiving from her? Certainly
not. We have been practicing this system of
forbearance from the earliest period of her
aggressions until the present. Nothing else
has been heard, and what has it produced but
accumulated injury? Has this spirit of for-
bearance done any good? Has it produced
the repeal of a single decree, or a relaxation in
its execution? On the contrary, so far as
appearances will warrant an opinion, we have
some reason to believe, that a spirit which
should have an intention to resist repeated in-
sult and injury, is the only kind of spirit which
could produce any good effect in France.

He would not express an opinion on the
authenticity of the late accounts from Europe,
which represent our Envoys to have been re-
ceived, and to have had several conferences
on the subject of their mission with the Min-
ister for Foreign Affairs; but if they are en-
titled to any belief, they prove demonstrably
to his mind, that the French nation is not wil-
ling to drive this country to extremities; but
that they desire by any means to protract our
present state of suspense, and to avert that
decision which must necessarily result from an
absolute rupture of the negotiation. On ac-
count of the spirit of forbearance which has
been shown by this country, the French have
been encouraged to make the most unjust and
extravagant demands of our Commissioners,
but they have resisted these demands with be-
coming spirit. They have said, if these de-
mands were persisted in, they would demand
passports and return home. What has been
the consequence? If the reports now in
circulation are true, they prove that the
French have not been willing to grant them
passports, but, rather than drive us into ex-
tremities, to relax from their demands, and
if our mission exists at all, it must be on a dif-
ferent basis from that on which it heretofore
rested. It will be proper, therefore, to give
up that spirit of forbearance which has hith-
erto characterized our proceedings, and pro-
secute by all the ways permitted by the laws
of Nations, measures of defence both by sea and
land.

It had been said, that the proposed delay
could do no injury. He believed it might;
and he was sure it would do no good. The de-
lay of a few days would not be likely to pro-
duce any more favourable accounts from
France, nor to afford evidence of that state of
things which would enable us to act with de-
cision; such as a declaration of war, or the
departure of our Envoys from France.

It was said, the public armed force would
not be ready to put to sea before the time to
which this question is proposed to be post-
poned; but these resolutions relate to private
armed vessels, as well as public vessels. And
if it be admitted that the public armed ships
may, in the course of two or three weeks, be
equipped for sea, it is not to be expected, ac-
cording to the usual diffusion given to impor-
tant bills, that if the resolutions were now
referred, the bill would be passed before the
instructions are wanted; and if the question
should be postponed as proposed, the vessels
would have to wait for instructions two or
three weeks after they are ready to sail. One
of these vessels is indeed now waiting only for
instructions. And he asked what instructions
the President could give under our present
circumstances, until further authority was
vested in him by Congress? If he employed
these convoys, our coast would be left un-
protected. And if they remained on the coast,
what could they do? They cannot attack a
French cruiser, or drive a picaroon away.
They could only resist attacks made on the

vessels of the United States. A French cru-
izer might even sail in company with our arm-
ed vessels, and if an American merchant ship
should heave in sight, might seek his oppor-
tunity to capture her, when beyond the imme-
diate protection of our armed vessels, and they
could not have the power to re-take the prize
thus taken, almost within their view. They
could afford no protection to any vessel, ex-
cept the vessel was attacked in their presence. But
if our armed vessels received the instructions
which he proposed to give them, the French
cruisers would be afraid of being seen by
them, and two or three ships like the Ganges,
would scour the coast of nine tenths of the
Privateers which now infest it. But if they
must go out without these instructions, all that
the picarons and cruisers would have to do,
would be to take care not to attack any ves-
sel in their view. He believed this was not a
state of things to which this country ought to
submit, or to which she would submit; for
whatever may be the reluctance shown in this
house to go into this measure, there is no such
reluctance in the great mass of the American
people. He was persuaded they impatiently
expect Government to defend the honour
and protect the property of the country. Their
wishes and determinations far outstrip all that
Congress propose to do. He believed a divi-
sion such as is in this house, could not be
found in any part of the Union. He did not
believe that a meeting of the same number of
persons could be called together in any part
of the United States, from New Hampshire to
Georgia, where such a division as is found in
this house could take place. He believed the
addresses which had been received from all
parts of the Union incontestably prove this
fact. The people are tired of the injuries
which have been heaped upon us, and are
impatient to prevent a repetition of them, and
so far as it can be done consistently with the
Law of Nations, it has become a solemn duty
to do it.

It ought to be the pride of America, that
she has confined all her measures of defence to
the established rules of the Law of Nations,
and he wished to continue to govern our con-
duct by the same rule, and therefore instead
of making a Declaration of War, about which
gentlemen make such a rout, or of authoriz-
ing General Reprisals against France, which
would have been imprudent whilst our Com-
missioners are in Paris, specific reprisals au-
thorized by the Law of Nations, are only pro-
posed to be pursued; a regulation which he
believed was loudly called for by the situa-
tion of the country, but which was very differ-
ent from General Reprisals, or a Declaration
of War. For himself, however, he had no
hesitation to say, that he regretted that there
were any circumstances in our situation which
obliged us to confine our measures to the spe-
cific reprisals proposed, if it were known ei-
ther that our Envoys had left the territory of
France, or were retained in that country against
their will, or if it could in any way be ascer-
tained that the mission was at an end; he gave
it as his opinion, that the honour, dignity and
interest of this country, require that we
should make war upon the French Republic,
and he believed it would be the duty of Con-
gress to declare it.

Mr. S. concluded by observing that all the
objects which had been made, and which
he had endeavored, did not strictly apply to
the Question before the House; which was
on the reference of these Resolutions to a Com-
mittee and not on their adoption—As he had
moved the resolutions it could not be doubted
that for himself he was ready to pass upon
them immediately—But as he did not desire
to hasten the adoption of any important mea-
sure, without proper and mature deliberation;
he had confined himself to bringing the sub-
ject before the house, and to moving that the
resolutions should go to the Committee on the
protection of commerce and the defence of the
country, to be reported upon by them, by bill
or otherwise.

Mr. VENABLE observed, that it was a little
extraordinary that the mover of these resolu-
tions should insist upon their being conform-
able to the Laws of Nations, and that he should
at the same time allow that the President of
the United States cannot give these instruc-
tions, except authorized by law to do so,
though it must be allowed he has a right to
give whatever instructions are authorized by
the Laws of Nations. Mr. V. recollected that
when the subject of providing these vessels
was under debate, it was objected against
them, that their usefulness would be very
limited, except we got into war; but that
gentleman and others, at that time, said they
could do many things, and be of great service,
though he now contends they can be of no
use, without the instructions which he pro-
poses to be given to them. But the same law
which would authorize these vessels to act in
the way proposed, would involve the country
in war, for it goes to authorize our public and
private armed vessels to attack any armed ves-
sel which shall attempt to search any of our
merchant vessels, though they are authorized
to do so by the Laws of Nations, so that such
a power is neither more nor less than war.
And Mr. V. asked if the power proposed to
be given to public and private armed vessels
to retake any of our vessels which have been
captured, be conformable to the Laws of Na-
tions? It is not, but directly contrary. And
the power to take and destroy all armed French
cruisers which may be found on the coast,
though vessels of all Nations have a right not
only to come upon our coast, but into our
ports and harbours, is certainly an act of war.
Gentlemen have pretended, from time to
time, to say, they were not ready to make
war, but the gentleman last up declares he is
ready. If we are to have war, he wished
members might no longer amuse themselves
with the hopes of peace. He wished the peo-
ple of the United States to be undeceived in
this respect. Every step which had been
proposed for some time past, had progressed
towards this event; and this measure seems
to put it out of all doubt. He wished, there-
fore, it might be considered as a war mea-
sure.

The gentleman last up had spoken very de-
cidedly as to the sentiments of the people of
the United States. He might have, Mr. V.
said, better information on this subject than
he had, but he believed the people were as
much divided as the members of this house,
on the subject of war.

If gentlemen are determined to go to war
at all events, he wished it to be so understood,
that Congress might go into measures calcu-
lated to meet such a fate. Because we have
a single ship ready to sail, the gentleman
seems to think we are ready to go to war. As
if a vessel or two would be able to cover our

whole coast, and to cut up all the armed force
which might come against us. If every mem-
ber in the house could be got to vote for these
resolutions, it would, in his opinion, be very
improper to pass them at present, as the do-
ing so would lay the whole of our commerce
prostrate. Our coasting trade is as yet un-
touched, yet gentlemen are willing to expose
the whole, though they have only one ship
ready to protect it. He hoped the proposed
postponement would take place.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS said, it was on all hands
acknowledged, when the subject of the naval
armament was under consideration, that the
President had power to employ them in any
manner authorized by the laws of nations. So
that if the directions proposed by the gen-
tlemen from Pennsylvania for the commanders
of our vessels be within the law of nations,
the President has power to give them, without
any law being passed for the purpose. But he
conceived these resolutions to go much far-
ther than is warranted by the laws of nations;
he considered them as nothing short of a de-
claration of war.

The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr.
Harper) has told the committee that the sit-
uation of this country is by no means doubt-
ful, and told them what he is willing to do.
But if gentlemen are ready to declare war,
why do they propose measures which they say
only go half way. If a proposition for war
was made in a direct manner, every member
could then understand it. But he was in-
clined to doubt the correctness of the opinion
of the gentleman from S. Carolina as to the
state of the country, as he had told the house
the same thing last spring, when he was as
prepared, as he seems now to be, to plunge the
country in war. He was himself then, as he
continued to be, opposed to any measures
which should produce war, until war was un-
avoidable; and he believed few persons
would be found to say that the country had
not been in a happier situation (for pro-
duce never sold higher than it had done for
the last year) than it had been in war.
Our revenue having increased, and things in
general gone well.

But it was said, that our commissioners were
evidently of opinion that nothing could be
done by way of negotiation. He himself
thought the dispatches would convey no such
idea. On the 31st of January, our commis-
sioners presented a memorial to the French go-
vernment, and proposed to wait a reasonable
time for an answer, which, if they did not re-
ceive, they proposed to apply for passports to
come away; and as by late accounts, we find
they still remain at Paris, it is rational to sup-
pose, they have some hope of the negotia-
tions having a favorable issue. For it could
not be supposed they would be so regardless
to the interest of the country, as to remain
longer there than they entertained hopes of
being of service.

But it was frequently asserted, that France
has made enormous and disgraceful de-
mands upon this country. Whatever the
demands were which certain persons made
upon our commissioners, we know they were
not made in an authorized manner, nor do we
know that the government was at all acquaint-
ed with the transaction. We know that they
were made by unofficial characters, and the
last we heard from our commissioners was, that
they would not listen to them any more. It
appeared to him, that at this time, as we do
not know the situation of the negotiation, it
would be extremely impolitic to enter into a
measure like the present. He wished the de-
cision upon this resolution to be postponed,
until we heard something more from France.
He believed with the gentleman from Penn-
sylvania that there was no great division in
the country on the question of a peace or war;
but he differed from him wholly as to the de-
sires of the people on this subject. He be-
lieved they very generally desire peace, and
not war. And he believed this was clear
from the addresses to which the gentleman
referred; for though they approve of the
conduct of the President, what is it for? For
endeavouring to preserve peace with the
French republic, and they generally contain
expressions deprecating the horrors of war.

Besides, if these resolutions were proper
now, why were they not brought forward im-
mediately after the late dispatches were re-
ceived? Why were they driven till this time;
and when reports are in circulation that our
envoys are in the way of accomplishing their
object, they are brought forward? It seemed
as if gentlemen were apprehensive that some-
thing should be agreed upon, and they were
determined to frustrate any settlement which
might be on foot.

The matter of right to do what was pro-
posed could not be disputed. He believed we
had not only been sufficiently injured by
France, but by another nation, to warrant a
measure which policy might dictate. The
question of expediency was the thing to be
considered; and as he could not yet give up
the hope of an accommodation, he was deci-
dedly in favour of the postponement.

Mr. W. concluded, by requesting gentle-
men to consider whether, if by a measure of
this kind the mission now in France, which
would otherwise have been successful, and
preserved the country in peace, should be
broken off, and produce a war, how they
could reconcile their conduct to their con-
sciences? If he were to vote for such a mea-
sure, he could not do it. Were he convin-
ced no hope remained of the negotiations suc-
ceeding, and that the French were deter-
mined on war, a measure of this kind, or much
stronger, would be gone into without any di-
vision. When no hope of preserving peace
remained, there would be but one voice in
that house; but so long as that hope rem-
ained, it might be expected that those who are
anxious to preserve that state of things for
their country, would oppose every measure,
whose object and tendency is war.

Mr. GALLATIN observed, the question
was not now whether it would be proper to ad-
opt these resolutions, or not, but whether,
under our present circumstances, they contain
principles which form at present a proper sub-
ject matter of discussion. The gentleman
who moved the postponement, stated, that so
long as our negotiation in France was not con-
cluded, the discussion was improper. His
colleague (Mr. Sigreaves) on the other hand,
had insisted upon the right we had to pass
these resolutions; that they are consistent
with the law of nations to be adopted in a
state of peace, and would not therefore, pro-
duce a rupture in our negotiation.

The first position as to our right, Mr. G.
said, he should not deny; but when his col-
league says, resolutions like these are consist-
ent with a state of peace, and not tantamount

to war, that they are special letters of marque and reprisal, authorized by the laws of nations, his ideas are unfounded. The resolutions upon the table have nothing to do with letters of marque. It is true, they are not a declaration of war; but they go to the making of partial war. Was it ever heard that letters of marque were given to public vessels? They are given to private vessels alone: specific letters of marque are sometimes given in time of peace to an individual, in order to indemnify him for a specific injury. But general letters of marque and reprisal have not for a century been granted except in a state of declared or actual war. But these resolutions are neither general nor specific letters of marque. They are instructions to our public vessels to make war. They do not say to the commanders of our vessels, "you shall make war in all cases," but they authorize certain acts of war. His idea of these resolutions was, therefore, that they are instructions to make a partial war; and when one nation makes a partial war upon another, nobody could doubt but it was war.

Mr. G. said, he would not speak of these resolutions as leading to war; for though they are not a Declaration of War, they are tantamount to it. It might be proper for us to make a kind of partial war, in preference to a general war, in order to throw the blame of declaring war upon our Enemy. He did not object to the resolutions, therefore, because they make a partial, instead of a general war; but because they are inconsistent at present with the state of peace in which it is implied we still continue, and with the negotiations which are not yet finally terminated.

What reasons, said Mr. G. are given for entering into these resolutions at this time? Either that France is making war against us, or that no hopes remain of our negotiation terminating favorably.

France is certainly doing, and had long done acts, which would authorize us in making war upon her. The gentleman from S. Carolina says the takes our vessels under every possible circumstance, and so on. Mr. G. said he did not mean to dispute any thing which he had said in this respect. He was willing to grant, because it was not material in the present discussion, that France has taken all our vessels wherever she could find them. But he would ask, whether, after the dispatches of our Commissioners, the house did not determine to take a certain stand, and to adopt certain measures? What were they?

They were to make defensive preparations by land; to furnish and equip for sea our three frigates; to provide twelve vessels and a number of galleys for the protection of our commerce and coast, to be employed according to the discretion of the President. It was then said, he might use them in conformity to the situation of our country. He did not mean to dispute that position. He would also take it for granted, that the President had a right to employ these vessels for the protection of our trade on the coast, and as convoys. He was himself opposed to their being used as convoys in time of peace. His opinion was, that armed vessels could be of little use as convoys to our vessels in time of peace; but to employ these vessels effectually, would be to scour the coast of the privateers and pirates which infest it. He concurred in opinion with gentlemen that this was the only effectual way in which our vessels could be employed; but the house then conceived that thus to employ them would be to make war, and therefore they were left to be employed by the President according to the state of the country at the time.

Mr. G. wished to know what change had taken place in the situation of the country since the period at which the dispatches were communicated? He knew of none. Why, then, are these resolutions now brought before the house? If these instructions are proper to be given now, they were equally proper at the time when the dispatches were received. The last information we have from our Commissioners says, that they have addressed a Memorial to Government, and if it be not shortly answered, they shall demand their passports. Yet gentlemen are now desirous of changing our present situation, though it is really in no respect different from what it was at the time our first dispatches were received. What was the ground taken at that time? It was this. It was thought to be extremely doubtful that our negotiation would succeed, and that therefore it was proper to put the country into a state of defence for war, but to wait the event of the negotiation, before war was either declared or made.

When gentlemen with the resolutions upon the table to be adopted, they must do it from an idea that a change has taken place in our situation, which has diminished our hopes of accommodation. Let us, said Mr. G. even grant that, and that there is now less hope of our negotiation succeeding than heretofore, yet it is not less a fact that our Commissioners are not yet left Paris. As to the reports which had been alluded to as their having been since received, or the contrary, he meant to take no notice of them. He presumed the house knew nothing of what had taken place since the date of the last dispatches. But if he were to draw any inference from what he heard and saw on the subject, it would be, that the negotiation is going on, though the fact might be otherwise. But whilst the fact is doubtful, what is the motion before the house? It is not to reject the resolutions but to postpone the consideration of them until the doubt is removed. And could it be proper, whilst doubts exist as to the fate of our negotiation, and when every day may be expected to remove the uncertainty, to adopt resolutions of this kind? Besides, what disadvantage would arise to the United States from a postponement of these resolutions for a fortnight? Was it because his colleague had yesterday laid these resolutions upon the table, that it had become all at once so important to adopt them? If the measure was so very necessary, how happened it that the committee appointed on the subject of the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, had not recommended the measure? He himself could see no inconvenience which could arise from the proposed delay.

On the other hand, what may be the consequence of going immediately into the measure? It may be a very serious one. It may involve the country in a war, which the delay may prevent. Gentlemen say a favourable result is not to be expected. He owned his hopes were slender, but whilst there exists a possibility of their being realized, he was not willing to abandon them; and more especially when no inconvenience could arise from the postponement which is desired.

The distinction which his colleague had made between War and these half-war measures is perfectly fallacious. That gentleman had said, he was ready to declare war, and he well knows that this is only a substitute for a declaration of war. History confirms this idea. The last war between Great Britain and France was carried on for two years before a declaration took place. In the war of 1752, war was not declared for three or four years after letters of marque were granted to seize the vessels of the enemy. He knew a distinction

might be found in the laws of nations, as to the practice of the last century, but what he said on that subject is now altogether null and void, from the practice of the present century. And the laws of nations are made up of nothing more than what is the general practice of different nations; and as that practice changes so does the law of nations. But suppose letters of marque and reprisal could possibly be considered as consistent with a state of peace by the laws of Nations when granted to private vessels in our situation, it certainly cannot be allowed that instructions to public armed vessels fall within that description.

A motion was made to adjourn, for the house adjourned without taking the question.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 11.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. Flood, the magistrate, attended by Mr. Reeves, one of the clerks of the Bow-street office, and Carmichael and Dowsett, two of the runners, and accompanied by three of his majesty's messengers, set off for Manchester, for the purpose of apprehending some persons implicated in a charge of treasonable practices. They reached Manchester on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning thirteen persons were apprehended, amongst whom are said to be two merchants of some respectability, two sons of Cowdroy the printer, one Cheetham, a cotton-spinner, and one Fry, a tailor. The whole arrived last night in town, under an escort of light-horse. Five hundred stand of arms were likewise found.

It is said that the information which occasioned the apprehension of these men, was given in consequence of a quarrel among the party, which has furnished a clue to great discoveries.

It was expected that the above persons would undergo an examination before the privy-council this day.

The intelligence which the last letters from the Hague bore, of great preparations being made in Holland, in order to assist the French in their expedition against this country, is confirmed by all the accounts from that place. By the Master of a neutral vessel arrived at Harwich from Holland, we learn that six frigates had sailed from the Texel; and that every preparation was making there to equip the fleet. These frigates, it appears, have arrived at Flushing. Several French frigates are stationed off the rivers, to examine all vessels that arrive, and to prevent any shipping from proceeding to sea. All vessels above 15 tons burthen employed in inland navigation, were demanded by the government, and were ordered to Flushing and Ostend, where they were collecting, and from whence it was supposed they are all to be conveyed to Dunkirk.

The Achilles, of 74 guns, was launched yesterday at Gravesend. A meeting of the lords lieutenants of the counties was yesterday held at Mr. Dundas's office, at which a deputation from the hon. court of lieutenancy of the city of London attended. In the evening, circular letters, containing the plan of national defence, were sent to the residences of the different gentlemen.

The Duke of York appointed a meeting this day with the officers of the different volunteer corps, who have associated themselves for the service of the kingdom, to deliver instructions to them for their conduct in case of any attempt of the enemy to invade this country.

Proofs of a deep and most dangerous conspiracy to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this country, are every day becoming more manifest. Very important discoveries have, we understand, been made in consequence of the arrest of the persons at Manchester, and who are now under examination at the privy council. A considerable number of the military in that neighbourhood had been sworn by an association at Manchester, professing to have for their object a parliamentary reform. The purpose of the oath imposed upon the deluded soldiery was, that if government persisted in opposing a Parliamentary reform, they would, in case of landing of the enemy, revolt from their officers. This society at Manchester has been in constant correspondence with the United Irishmen, and likewise with the government of France. Their treasonable arts have been practised chiefly upon those corps composed of Scotch and Irish. These deluded men, will, we trust, become sensible of their crime, and a tone for it by a more zealous discharge of their duty for their time to come. In the list of the coat of one of the persons seized at Manchester, it is said papers have been found sewed up, containing instructions to the French how to act on their landing, pointing out the weakest part of the coast, and advising them of the support they were likely to meet with.

In the present stage of this most interesting business, we deem it improper to publish all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. The discovery has been providential, and we doubt not but the consequences will lead to the future security and tranquility of the country. The detection as we have been informed, was made by a soldier who had been sworn in—He formed one of a party which was marching from Manchester to Derby. This man had been entrusted by the leading conspirators with three hundred guineas, for the purpose of extending corruption to the military at the latter place.

The man got drunk on his march, and whether from the remorse of conscience, or in the wantonness of intoxication, we know not, he made a confession of the business in which he was engaged and thus some of the persons implicated were discovered.

TRANSLATIONS.

RASTADT, March 28.

It was not before yesterday, that the imperial deputation finally resolved to answer the last note of the French ministry, dated 15. They persist in the preceding propositions, and expect with equal zeal and con-

fidence that the French government will consent to leave Germany that part of the countries situated at the left of the Rhine, specified in their declaration of 8th March; but no notice was taken in this note of the delicate article of secularization.

PETERSBURGH, March 9.

It will be recollected that field marshal Suwarow, fell under severe disgrace at the commencement of the present reign, and that he was banished from the court: he has recently been recalled to it; and the emperor appears desirous to efface by the most favorable reception at his return, and by loading him with honors, the preceding treatment of that aged warrior, covered with wounds received in advancing the interests and the glory of Russia. It appears that M. Suwarow is to enter into active employment but neither the particular object in which he is to be engaged, nor the occasion of his recall are precisely known.

The misunderstandings between our court and that of Bavaria, being perfectly terminated, the emperor has decorated with the order of St. Anne the Baron de Biebler, his minister at the court of Munich, now at Stuttgart. The ceremony of the interment of the late king of Poland was made with much pomp: eighteen battalions under arms formed a triple line from before the marble palace, where that prince died, quite to the catholic church where he was buried: even the emperor himself followed the procession on horseback quite to the gate of the church.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

List of Blanks and Prizes

17th Day's Drawing—February 19.

No. Dollars.	No. Dollars.	No. Dollars.	No. Dollars.
949 x	14206 x	26406	38649
973	412	732	674 x
1511	775	811	39582 x
2147	15220	28609 x	41017 x
3046 x	223	684	936 x
541	834 x	29308	42030
4003	923	480	464
155	16112 x	30127 x	582
867 x	789	237	854
6185	18438 x	297	43475
7384 x	19274	31563	674 x
794 x	974 x	735	44326
871	20566	834 x	585
8239	21244	32169	45213
758	575	370	424
826	22628 x	666	46866
10915	911 x	35231 x	47276
11343	964	673	293
204	23157	759	48441 x
12042	278	37048 x	664
285	466	146	3218
363	581 x	667	287
695	679 x	763	590
12439	25734 x	787	814
696	868 x	38563	965

172d Day's Drawing—February 24.

131	12089	2318	35048
230 x	391	890	182
324	498 x	945	217 x
828	11610	44126 x	553
1040 x	14414	755 x	36046 x
473	749	248	20
2171	749	248	20
354	15565 x	715	37765
454	721 x	26445 x	38090 x
3400	905	232	349 x
4080	16215	359	541
114 x	326	873	39419
688 x	349	875	455 x
878	17237	891	606
5275	541	2737	629
666 x	18184	157	947 x
6730	497	593 x	40619
799	807	28306 x	41438
848	19135	29043	717
7185 x	376	30080	43800 x
245	685 x	182	43282 x
836	20221 x	208 x	291
8301	241	567	535
310	383	634	923
243	973	789	44542
814	22345 x	980 x	876 x
9038	330 x	31245 x	46045 x
231	360	271 x	240
573	641	684	236
654	641	32287 x	47860
283	779 x	778	950
10180	23259	838	48171
293	475	33117 x	237
756	422	161	391
884	497	784	49422
11217 x	579	967	760
369 x	724	34183	
412 x	755	771	

Positively for Two Nights only.

AT O'ELLERS ROOM.

MR. CHALMERS,

Most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that with the assistance of Mr. WILLIAMSON, from the New-York Theatre, he means to give

READINGS AND RECITATIONS, Serious and Comic.

Particularly a POETIC ADDRESS to the Patriotic Young Men of Philadelphia.

The First Evening to be FRIDAY, June 15th.

Mr. Williamson will sing several new SONGS.

And in the course of the Evening

The much admired popular Patriotic songs,

"The Boston Patriotic Song,"

"ADAMS AND LIBERTY"

"The New-York Federal Song,"

"WASHINGTON AND THE CONSTITUTION."

And

"HAIL COLUMBIA."

Several pieces of Music on the Grand Piano

Porte, by the celebrated Mr. LIN-

LEY, being his first appearance in

public in this country.

N. B. Mr. Williamson being obliged to perform at the New-York Theatre on Monday evening, the public may depend upon it, that there will be no postponement on any account whatever.

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Confignees of vessels per-

forming quarantine are to take notice that

a cart arrives from the Hospital at the Health-

Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every

morning (Sundays excepted) such supplies as are

to be forwarded to vessels are desired to be sent

to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

June 8

June 8

June 8

June 8

June 8

June 8

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June 8

June 8

June 8

June 8

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

C O N G R E S S.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing arms for the militia throughout the United States; which, after some discussion, and the introduction of several amendments, was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The provision in the bill which directed that the arms should be distributed in due proportion among the several states, and within each division of militia of the state, was struck out—they are now directed to be deposited at suitable places; and a provision was moved by the Speaker, and agreed to, that in case the arms should not all of them be purchased, and any emergency should arise which shall occasion a call of the militia, that they shall be loaned to such of the militia as shall stand in need of them. The blank for containing the number of stands of arms to be provided, was filled with 30,000, the sum of money appropriated for carrying the act into effect 400,000 dollars. The house also went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to, and to amend the act authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army. The bill consists of three sections, the first goes to exempt the volunteers from militia duty; the second to authorize the appointment of field officers; and the third, to authorize the sale or loan of such pieces of artillery, small arms and accoutrements, from the public arsenals as shall be found necessary for the equipment and training of such volunteers.

General SHEPARD moved to strike out the first section of the bill, from an idea that these volunteer corps would go to the destruction of the militia. This motion, after some debate, was negatived 46 to 26. On motion of General SMITH, the words and *sub* after the word "army" and *shall* be after the word "establish," were struck out, which rendered the section positive that all volunteers shall submit to such rules of discipline as the President shall direct and establish in their training and discipline. The section was then agreed to. Some discussion took place on the 3d section, with respect to the power given to the President to loan artillery, small arms and accoutrements to the volunteers; but before the question on a motion of General SMITH, to strike out *small arms and accoutrements*, and confine the loan to pieces of artillery, was taken, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

A bill was received from the Senate, authorizing the President of the United States to accept of any vessel of war which may be offered to him for the public service, in addition to those heretofore provided.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of our adjournment, reported that they had held a conference with the committee from the Senate, the result of which was,

"That in their opinion, it is probable Congress may adjourn about the middle of July, at least until the beginning of October next; but that the state of public affairs renders it inexpedient to resolve at present upon the time of adjournment."

THE YOUNG MEN of the county of Greenville, To THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO assure you of our concurrence, at this time, with the measures pursued by you, in support of our independence, is not the purpose of this address. It is to claim a share in the defence of our country and once more show the contrail between the defenders of liberty, and the hirelings of despotism. We trust we are not degenerated from our fathers who obtained our liberties, and be it our care to preserve the fair inheritance inviolate.

Suffer us to assure you, that you have only to point out the mode, and our lives now, as ever they have been, shall willingly be sacrificed in the defence of our liberties and government.

We regret our distance from Philadelphia, as by that means we are deprived of the happiness of affording you personally, of our readiness, under your command, to take up arms in defence of our constitution.

Permit us too, to congratulate you on the hearty concurrence of our brothers of Philadelphia; and thus may you, as long as our country shall demand the exertion of your abilities, receive in the most ample manner, the sentiments and good wishes of every American.

In the name of the Young Men,
W. STEWART, Chairman.
D. FISHER, Sec'y.
Greenville, Virginia, May 26, '98.

ANSWER.

To THE YOUNG MEN of Greenville.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR address is in a style to convince me, that you are not degenerated from the wisdom and virtues of your fathers, and that you will preserve the fair inheritance, which they defended with so much success.

The claim you advance to share in the defence of your country, the sacrifices you offer to make, and the applause you bestow on your brothers of Philadelphia, are honorable in the highest degree.

If your distance had not prevented, I should have seen you in Philadelphia with pleasure.

Philadelphia, June 6, '98.

JOHN ADAMS.

To THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE citizens of the town of Martinsburg, and vicinity, in the state of Virginia, whose hands are hereto subscribed, beg leave to express to you the great satisfaction they feel from a view of the general policy and conduct of the government of the United States in their foreign relations. Having prudently determined upon a system of perfect neutrality, we sincerely believe, that a sacred regard to its duties, toward the powers of Europe, who have been long engaged in a destructive war; an ardent desire to preserve to the United States, the blessings of peace, so desirable to its citizens; an anxious solicitude to cultivate harmony and live on terms of friendly intercourse with all nations, has been the invariable policy of our government.

The wise, just, moderate and prudent measures you have pursued to prevail upon the government of France, to respect our rights, to cease from the unjust and cruel depredations on our defenceless commerce, and to submit to a fair and candid discussion, every subject of complaint which she has made (we believe unjustly) against our government, must evince to the whole world your fixed determination to pursue the same wise just and prudent policy. It is with a deep but indignant regret we find that the government of France, abandoning every principle of honor and justice which ought to govern nations, allows to the miseries ever attendant on a state of war to the human race; proud, vain and haughty in the elevated station in which its members appear to be, unmercifully placed, has not only refused, with circumstances of unparalleled insult, every effort on your part, to restore harmony and friendly intercourse between the two nations, but have threatened to add a ravage of our defenceless coast, to the innumerable robberies committed on our property on the seas.

They have not stopped here. Miscalculating, we trust, upon finding a number of our fellow citizens so abandoned as to aid them, they have even threatened our independence as a nation. In this situation of our country, we hold it an indispensable duty to declare to you, that we possess but one sentiment on the occasion. Highly as we estimate the blessings of peace,

yet we never will consent to prostrate the liberty and independence of our country at the feet of France, or any other nation upon earth. Relying with full confidence on the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of our government, its measures upon this alarming occasion, we beg leave to assure you Sir, will meet with every aid and support in our power to give them.

May 9, '98.

[Signed by 145.]
To the Citizens of Martinsburg and its vicinity, in the State of Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this truly American address. The satisfaction you feel, from a view of the general policy and conduct of the government, in their foreign relations, is a good proof of their wisdom, and equity.

The approbation you express of the measures pursued by us, to prevail upon the government of France to respect our rights, to cease from the unjust, and cruel depredations, on our defenceless commerce, and to submit to a candid discussion every subject of complaint, is very honorable to me—the conduct of France in return, has left us no alternative but resistance.

Your assurance, that you possess but one sentiment, that you never will consent to prostrate your country at the feet of France, and that the measures of government will meet with every aid and support in your power to give them, is all that your country or your government can desire.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 9th, 1798.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held at St. Michael's church, on the 5th of May, 1798, pursuant to public notice, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.—

Resolved, That the citizens of Charleston, having seen, with deep regret, the alienation of the French Republic from the United States, least, with sincere satisfaction, the appointment of a solemn embassy, composed of three of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, entrusted with adequate powers, and with liberal, wise and conciliatory instructions, "for the purpose of terminating all differences between the United States of America and the French Republic, and of restoring and confirming perfect harmony and good understandings, and re-establishing a commercial and friendly intercourse with them."

Resolved, That they have understood, with real sorrow, that the expectations founded on this embassy have been disappointed, so that, "there exists no hope, that the objects of the mission will be, in any way, accomplished."

Resolved, That it is absolutely necessary, at this awful moment, when the most humiliating demands have been made on this country; and those demands avowedly growing out of an idea of an internal division;—to declare, publicly and explicitly, our fixed determination to maintain the constitution, support the government, and defend the independence of the United States, to the utmost of our power, and at all hazards, against the encroachments of every foreign nation.

Resolved, therefore, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, communicating to them, the unalterable resolutions we have taken and expressed, and soliciting that the most prompt and effectual provision may be made for the protection of the commerce, defence of the territory, and maintenance of the sovereignty of the United States.

As the sudden and great demands, which may be made on the government of the United States, for the purposes of national defence, may oblige a too limited provision for the fortifications essential to the security of the sea-ports:

Resolved, That a voluntary contribution be raised by subscription, in aid of the sums which have been, or may be, appropriated, by the government, to the fortification and defence of the city and harbor of Charleston and the inlets of this state.

That General Washington, Colonel Edward Rutledge, Colonel Vandorhorst, the Intendant, Colonel Lee, Major Simmons, and Mr. Nathaniel Ruffell, be a Committee, to obtain and collect such subscriptions, and to superintend the application of the sums so raised to the said purpose, in concurrence with the engineer of the United States, and of the state engineer.

By order of the meeting,

JOHN EDWARDS, Chairman.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE ADDRESS & MEMORIAL

Of the citizens of Charleston, South-Carolina

Sheweth Respectfully,

THAT your memorialists learnt, with the most sincere satisfaction, the appointment, by the Executive Government of the United States, of a solemn embassy, duly empowered and wisely

our peace and our independence are threat-

ened.
Deeply afflicted at this state of the public affairs, your memorialists feel themselves irresistibly impelled to make a full, solemn and explicit declaration, of their sincere attachment to the constitution and government of the United States; and of their fixed resolution to maintain and support them against ALL foreign encroachment and domination, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.— Your memorialists are but too well acquainted with the miseries and calamities of war, and they would will only have averted them, by the sacrifice of secondary interests. But they do not hesitate to declare their preference of every calamity to a servile subjection to a foreign yoke.

Your memorialists repose confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the constituted authorities; and trust that the most prompt, vigorous and efficacious steps will be taken, "to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" and they submit, to the discretion of the Government, the measures essential to the attainment and security of these great objects.

By order of the Meeting,

JOHN EDWARDS, Charman.

To the Citizens of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very sensible of the honor that is done me, by this address.

As America has not produced, on any occasion, citizens more patient and persevering under the inevitable calamities of war, or more determined and magnanimous in defence of their liberties and independence, than the patriotic citizens and inhabitants of Charleston, of both sexes, it was not to be believed that they could not remain in silence at such a crisis as this.

The character of our country was never more in danger than at this moment. That character which has been the source of our felicity, of our population, of our prosperity. I rejoice to find that Charleston is unchanged.

The sentiments, Gentlemen, of your whole address, are so consonant to my own, that it would be superfluous to say more than that you have my unfeigned thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1798.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

VERY UNIMPORTANT.

There was a large meeting of republicans last evening at Martine's, agreeably to notice in the Argus, which appointed a committee to draught a petition to Congress on the subject of the late British depredations on our commerce, and to report it to the meeting, which adjourned to meet in the Fields at 12 o'clock on Saturday next. We are promised particulars for to-morrow's Argus.

ELECTION.

The Canvass and Estimate of the ballots for Representatives in Congress was commenced yesterday—the following is the result of the day's work:

1st DISTRICT.		
E. Livingston.	P. Livingston.	
1st Ward	175	137
2d Ward	445	374
3d Ward	234	409
4th Ward	310	231
5th Ward	290	255
6th Ward	180	153

Majority for Mr. E. Livingston, 175

2d DISTRICT.

J. N. Havens.	Thorn.
Suffolk County	1044
Queens County	376
Kings County	309
Richmond County	29

Majority for Mr. Havens, 1502

It is contemplated in this city also, we are informed, to arm and equip several vessels for the protection of our commerce—and considerable sums have already been subscribed to a paper now in circulation for that purpose.

Our regular files of London papers were received by the Mary, capt. Allyn, but, they are old. Passengers mention the confusion which reigns in that old, tyrant-ridden, unhappy country.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.

Yesterday about noon, the Galley *President Adams* fell down the river from her moorings, before this town. A handfomer or tighter boat never stemmed tide, or floated with the current—well built, well manned, and well armed—she is able to protect the weak, or to humble the haughty, and we will hazard the assertion, that in the cause of her country's rights, honor, and independence she will not disgrace the illustrious name she bears.

The President Adams favored the town with a federal salute, as she went off, under the acclamation of hundreds of spectators, who crowded the banks of the Allegheny. The Galley *Senator Ross* is upon the stocks, and will be launched in about six weeks—the promises to do credit to the architect.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (N.J.) June 7, '98.

The regiment of the borough of Elizabeth, consisting of a company of Light-Horse, a company of Artillery, a company of Grenadiers, a company of Light Infantry, all completely equipped and uniformed—and eight companies of infantry having this day met pursuant to law for the purpose of improving themselves in military discipline—performed the usual exercises of the day, and after being reviewed by brigadier general Cumming, formed themselves into a solid column and moved unanimously, that colonel William Crane, their commanding officer, be requested to inform the President of the United States, in their names, that they stand ready at his call with their lives and fortunes to support the government, laws and rights of their country, against all her enemies.

Law of the United States.



By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States: Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

To suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and France, and the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, and which shall depart therefrom after the first day of July next, shall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere under the acknowledged government of France, or shall be employed in any traffic or commerce with, or for any person resident within the jurisdiction, or under the authority of the French Republic. And if any ship or vessel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, shall be voluntarily carried, or suffered to proceed to any French port or place as aforesaid, or shall be employed as aforesaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every such ship or vessel together with her cargo shall be forfeited, and shall accrue, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of any person or persons, citizens of the United States, who shall inform and prosecute for the same; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in any circuit or district court of the United States which shall be held within or for the district where the seizure shall be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the first day of July next, no clearance for a foreign voyage shall be granted to any ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed, wholly or in part by any person resident within the United States, until a bond shall be given to the use of the United States, where in the owner or employer, if usually resident or present, where the clearance shall be required, and otherwise his agent or factor; and the master or captain of such ship or vessel for the intended voyage, shall be parties, in a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and her cargo, and shall find sufficient surety or sureties, to the amount of one half the value thereof, with condition that the same shall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed, or be carried, directly or indirectly to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, unless by distress of weather, or want of provisions, or by actual force and violence, to be fully proved and manifested before the acquittance of such bond; and that such vessels is not, or shall not be employed during her intended voyage, or before her return as aforesaid, in any traffic or commerce with or for any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after due notice of the passing of this act no French ship or vessel, armed or unarmed, commissioned by or for, or under the authority of the French Republic, or owned, fitted, hired or employed by any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or coming therefrom, excepting any vessel to which the President of the United States shall grant a passport, which he is hereby authorized to grant in all cases where it shall be requisite for the purposes of any political or national intercourse shall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unless driven there by distress of weather, or in want of provision. And if contrary to the intent hereof any such ship or vessel shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to seizure for any other cause, the company having charge thereof shall be required to depart and carry away the same, avoiding all unnecessary delay; and if they shall, notwithstanding, remain, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district, wherein, or near to which, such ship or vessel shall be, to seize and detain the same, at the expense of the United States: Provided, That ships or vessels which shall be bona fide the property of, or hired or employed by citizens of the United States shall be excepted from this prohibition until the first day of December next, and no longer; And Provided that in the case of vessels hereby prohibited which shall be driven by distress of weather, or want of provisions into any port or place of the United States, they may be suffered to remain under the custody of the collector there, or nearest thereto, until suitable repairs or supplies can be obtained, and as soon as may be thereafter shall be required and suffered to depart; but no part of the lading of such vessel shall be taken out or disposed of, unless by the special permit of such collector, or to defray the unavoidable expense of such repairs or supplies.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Sec. 5. Proved, and be it further enacted, That if, before the next session of Congress, the government of France, and all persons acting by or under their authority, shall clearly disavow, and shall be found to refrain from the aggressions, depredations and hostilities which have been, and are by them encouraged and maintained against the vessels and other property of the citizens of the United States, and against their national rights and sovereignty, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the laws of nations, and shall thereby acknowledge the just claims of the United States to be considered as in all respects neutral, and unconnected in the present European war, if the same shall be continued, then and thereupon it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, being well ascertained of the premises, to remit and discontinue the prohibitions and restraints hereby enacted and declared; and he shall be, and is hereby authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly: Provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any ship or vessel to which the President of the United States shall grant a permission to enter or clear;—which permission he is hereby authorized to grant to vessels which shall be solely employed in any purpose of political or national intercourse, or to aid the departure of any French persons, with their goods and effects, who shall have been resident within the United States, when he may think it requisite.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH. JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 13, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS.

June 15th, 1798.
THE BLUES are to assemble, for the purpose of Exercise, in full uniform, on MONDAY next, at 5 o'clock in the morning, on the usual parade, Centre Square.

ROBERT HREYSHAM, Adjutant, p. t.
N. B. In future, when the Blues are ordered to assemble, it is to be understood that they are to appear in full uniform, and at the usual parade, unless the orders express the contrary.

Infantry Company.

THOSE young men, who are willing to form an uniform Light Infantry Company, to be attached to one of the regiments of Militia of the city of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at Yoh's tavern, the sign of the White Swan, in Race Street, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, June 15.

Artillerists! Attention!

THE 6th Company of the Regiment of Philadelphia Artillery, being a part of the 80,000 militia, ordered by the President of the United States, "to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning,"—it is expected, as the members have been duly notified, that they will, at this important and eventful crisis, evince a laudable ambition to appear and act as citizen Soldiers, in defence of our Liberties and Independence, as secured by the Federal and State Constitutions and Government, under favor of divine Providence.

The free, independent Citizens of Philadelphia, Southwark and the Northern Liberties, are invited to join the said Company, upon the terms of appearing in complete uniform, agreeably to the rights and privileges secured to the "Volunteer Corps of Artillery," by the 11th section of an act of Congress, passed the 8th of May, 1792; and the 3d section of the present militia law of this State.

N. B. An Election for a Second Lieutenant, will be held at Capt. Hand's, in Race Street, next Monday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, where the punctual attendance of the members is expected.

JOHN WOODSIDE, Captain.
June 14.

Attention! Artillery Blues.

THE Gentlemen who have enrolled themselves in order to form the above Company, are desired to meet on Saturday evening, 16th June, at 7 o'clock, at George Hill's, No. 130, North Second Street, sign of the Buck, to elect Officers, determine upon uniform, and form bye-laws. Applicants, previous to that time, will enjoy the privilege of voting.

June 14.
Editors of newspapers will please to give the above a place.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

THE Troop will parade in uniform, completely equipped on Southwark Bank, west end of Walnut street, on Saturday 16th June instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN MORRELL, Captain.
June 13.

Volunteer Rifle Company.

THE Citizens of Philadelphia and the Northern Liberties, who are disposed to join said company, in support of the Liberty and Laws of their country, are informed that articles of association are left at the houses of John Haines, No. 134, High Street, John Coyle, No. 303, 1st Street, and at the counting house of Obadiah Stockton, corner of 9th and High Streets, where able bodied, active citizens are invited to enroll themselves.

The Printers in this city are requested to give the above a few publications.
June 12.

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth

To tons of Sheet Lead
Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
June 15

30 tons of Lignum Vita,

FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
June 7

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 15.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age prescribed by law for the performance of militia duty, convened in consequence of previous advertisement, at Mr. Dunwoody's in Market Street, on Wednesday last, to take in consideration the present critical situation of public affairs, and deliberate on the method by which they may best contribute to the public defence, Col. James Read was appointed Chairman, and Jared Ingersoll, Esq. Secretary.

The object and design of the meeting was explained by Mr. Ingersoll, who concluded by reading the following proposals, which were of the gentlemen present had previously prepared.

"To protect our Country from insult, outrage and dishonour, to preserve her from a foreign yoke and to maintain our freedom and independence, the Congress and Executive of the United States are adopting the most vigorous and energetic measures, the governor of our State has issued his proclamation for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the militia. Our Sons have already associated in arms: at so awful a crisis, we the subscribers, citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, whose the age prescribed by law for the performance of militia duty, holding ourselves indisputably obliged to contribute to the public safety to the utmost of our ability, do agree,

1st. That we will as early as possible, provide ourselves each with a good musket, bayonet, cartridge box, and twenty four charges of powder and ball, and keep the same in good order at our respective homes, or such other place as may hereafter be agreed upon.

2. That when any company have associated together to a sufficient number, we will proceed to choose one suitable person as captain, one lieutenant and one second lieutenant by ballot or otherwise as shall be agreed upon, and such other officers as may be found expedient.

3. That when the company or companies are completed, the officers shall apply to the Executive for such commissions as it may be deemed proper to grant them, and make a tender of this association for the defence and preservation of the City and Liberties, to be formed into companies, regiments or otherwise, as may best answer the purpose of orders, discipline and military preparation.

4. That such of us as are of health and constitution to undergo the fatigues of a camp, will voluntarily offer ourselves, for repelling, under the directions of the Executive, any invasion of this State and for the support of the civil authority.

5. That if the militia and volunteers of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be drafted or ordered to actual service at a distance from home, we will make diligent enquiry in our respective wards and townships, into the state of their families, and administer to their comfort and relief in the best manner in our power."

After the proposals had been read a second time, the Chairman inquired if any person had any objection to the proposals. Several persons expressing their approbation and no one disapproving, the chairman put the question, whether the citizens present approved the proposals, and it was thereupon voted unanimously in the affirmative. It was next moved by Mr. Hollingsworth and seconded by Mr. Tilghman, that a committee be appointed in each ward of the City and Liberties, for the purpose of handing this association round to the citizens, and committees were nominated accordingly.
June 14.

This illustrious example merits universal imitation: under the benign influence of this spirit we emerged from colonial insignificance, into existence as a nation. Under this spirit we must now seek refuge from ignominy and slavery. But it must and ought to be realized, that these measures and the prevalence of this spirit are not more honourable and praiseworthy, than they are necessary. Unless we would share the fate of Switzerland, whose steps we have till recently minutely followed, it is essential that every man be ready at all points, not only to repel violence by vigorous action, but to lay down his life in defence of the liberty of his country. For this event, the citizens of Philadelphia, old men and young men, are, one and all, prepared. With a loud voice they cry "parati sumus"—their conduct proves it—and the godlike energies which they shew forth on all sides, must vibrate in the loudest tones of nature to every extremity of the Union, they must rebound thro' the remotest realms of the universe and thunder terror and dismay into the hearts of the tyrannical and persecuting Directors; while Heaven itself in favoring smiles, shall shower upon our heads,
"Successful as glorious, as our cause is right."

JACOBINICAL EXPOSITION.
When the Alien bill was under consideration in the Senate of the United States its opposers attacked with great warmth the provision which authorized the President to order out of the country such Aliens as were in his opinion dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.

Mr. Read of South Carolina, in answer, after remarking, that there could be no well founded constitutional objection to investing the President with this power—that Aliens were entitled only to a temporary protection, and owed only a local allegiance which might be put an end to at the option of either party, by notice to depart on the one side or actual departure on the other—that it was not a question of municipal but of political regulation, and must be regulated by those common rules which nations had established to regulate their intercourse and the terms on which the subjects of one nation are received into the territory of another—that it was an acknowledged principle of this law that a sovereign power might refuse Aliens an asylum whenever they became dangerous—observed, that in his opinion at this crisis the President should, as to these people, be vested with power to do "that an injury happened to the commonwealth."

For this sentiment he was a few days afterwards charged by a Senator from Virginia with wishing to make the President Dictator. This was the Senator's exposition of the above sentiment. Though Mr. Read repelled this attack by denying the propriety of this construction of his words, and explaining what he meant to the satisfaction of every candid mind; Barbe, in his paper of yesterday, asserted that Mr. Read advocated the idea of the President having power to send away not only Aliens, but Citizens and even Senators. This is a misrepresentation of the proceedings of either branch of the legislature or to calumniate its members—that both houses are in duty bound to protect their members, and that he owes his impunity to their forbearance and his own insignificance.—He ought not to presume too far.

MR. FENNO.
YOU will oblige me by publishing in the Gazette of the United States, the following extract from the Pennsylvania Packet, published by John Dunlap, on the 5th day of January, 1779.
One of Macpherson's Blues.
"Last week arrived here from New York, Mr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON, late Lieutenant and Adjutant in his Britannic majesty's 16th regiment of foot—son of Capt. John Macpherson of this city, and brother of the late gallant Major Macpherson who fell before the walls of Quebec. This young gentleman entered the British army very early in life. The part his family took in the present war, and his feelings as an American, induced him to embrace the first opportunity that his honor gave him of sacrificing a mode of life that choice, habit and the most flattering prospects had made agreeable to him, rather than employ his arms against the liberties of his native country."

Mrs. Adams's last Drawing Room for the Season, will be on Friday Evening next.
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq. has patriotically subscribed the sum of 5000 dollars, to the fund for building ships to be loaned to government.

It is expected the Delaware sloop of war will sail on Monday next, her guns, stores, &c. being on board; she waits only for about 35 seamen. She lies at Walnut Street wharf.
Amongst the Acts passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, at their last session, is one for the suppression of Mountebanks, Rope Dancers, Tumblers, &c.

A CARD.
Messrs. CHALMERS and WILLIAMSON most respectfully acquaint the public, that the PRESIDENT intends to honor the entertainments of Friday evening with his presence.
The number of tickets will be limited—Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to supply themselves, may have them by applying at Mr. Freeman's No. 39 South Front Street, opposite the Post Office; Mr. Carr's Music Store, Market Street, and at O'Eller's Hotel.

Boston, June 10.
Arrived, ship Merchant, Trail, London failed with the 2d convoy, 49 days from land to land. April 9, spoke ship Jane of Philad. bound up; while at Portsmouth spoke ship Herald Derby, of Bolton; May 12, lat. 50, long 27, 30, lost the convoy in co. with 20 sail, left with them 12 sail; June 3, spoke sch. Roebuck, Harris, from Rockville, 50 days out.

The Merchant failed from Portsmouth 17th April under convoy of the frigate Nemesis, capt. Oliver, passengers, Mr. Samuel Davis, of Kenilworth; Mr. John Murrell and Lady; Mr. Medford, of Virginia; and Mr. Matthew Taperell.
Same day brig Lydia, Moreland, Hamburg, 58 days left there ship Juno of Boston; Washington, of do. Pennsylvania, of Philad. to sail in three days for home; Enterprise St. Barbe; Swift, of New-York bound to East-Indies; James, Brown bound to Bengal; Hulda of Philad. sitting for the East Indies; Night of Charleston; Volunteer of Philad. to sail for Russia; failed in co. with brig Holborn, Mycall, for New-York; Enterprise Norris, of Baltimore; the ship Union failed a few days for Baltimore; spoke going in, barque Hope, Crocker, from Bolton 44 days out. Capt. Brown of the James, had shot himself in a fit of delirium.

Same day arrived, sch. Lively, Curtis, Aux-Cayes, 22 days. Left there sch. Polly, Davis, Philadelphia.
The American Eagle, of Bolton, from Charleston, for London, is taken into port Rec. It is reported, that the ship Superb, is also taken into the said port.

TO BE LET,
And possession given immediately, THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE, No. 333, in Front Street, Near Peole's bridge—formerly the sign of the Eye and Lamb
Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth Street.
June 13.

LOST,
ON THE FOURTH INSTANT, A NOTE OF HAND George Pennock, to A. J. Denley, and S. M. Fox, which fell due on that day and was duly paid. The Bank receipt is on it, therefore it is useless to any other than the owner. The parties will be obliged to any person who shall return it.
June 8.

A FEW COPIES OF
THE LAST DISPATCHES,
From the American Envoys at Paris, and a few of those laid before Congress, on the 1st of April and 4th of May, may be had at this Office.

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Counting House, No. 54, Chestnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Counting House, Crooked-billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyfon, Young
Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lute-
frings and Sattins, Nankens, Caffia, large garden
and common Fans, fatten and lutefring Umbrellas,
whale-bone Ricks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Perfum, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes,
march 8.

FOR SALE.
A THREE Story Brick House, on the north
side of Spruce-street near Second-street,
adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and
formerly occupied by David Lenox, etc.—This
house is in complete repair with back buildings,
consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome
Dining Room over the Kitchen.
As any Person inclined to purchase will view
the premises, a more particular description is con-
sidered unnecessary.
The terms of payment will be one third cash,
one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12
months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chestnut street,
opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silks for Military and other or-
namental purposes (in a manner peculiar to
himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather,
which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of
colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has
not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most
reasonable terms.

**Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buck-
ets, Cornices, &c.** executed in silk (not that
superb title of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.)
but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an ar-
tist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's expe-
rience in Europe and this country, flatters him-
self that professional talents, punctuality, and reason-
able demands, will meet the entire approbation of
those gentlemen who will please to visit his Paint-
ing Rooms, \$6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and
country, wishing for a supply of Colours and
Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no
doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind can-
given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-
flattering advertisements, but examine the work
executed by both parties.—One view will satis-
fied them where the superiority lies—save the spoiling
of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and
discover the requisites for the contracting talents
of Henry Frailey, at Germantown may 12.

TEA WAREHOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for
the "generous encouragement he has experi-
enced since her commencement in business, beg leave
to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has
received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the
late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her
constant endeavour to merit their future support—
she is in daily expectation of receiving a large sup-
ply of good Coffee.
SARAH EATON,
may 30

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and
India Mullins, now selling off and well
worth the attention of Housekeepers to make
purchase of.—Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-street.
may 17

The following Certificates of
FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were
forwarded for London by the ship William
Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured,
and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:
3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev.
Edward Giddy, of Thredred, in Cornwall,
Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate
No. 10,072.
8021. 16. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of
Edward Horne, of Bevis-moor, Hants, Great
Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15,196.
3600. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of Wil-
liam Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Nor-
folk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No.
10,199.
20133. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name
of Janet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street,
London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No.
11,820.
For the renewal of the above Certificates, ap-
plication is intended to be made at the said office of
the Treasury of the United States, and all per-
sons concerned are directed to take notice.

Also, in the same vessel,
Fifteen Shares Stock of the Bank of United States,
in the name of William Manning of Ormsby, coun-
ty of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates
for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797.
No. 25982, 25983, 25984.
For the renewal of which application is meant to
be made to the said Bank of the United States, and
all persons concerned therein are directed to
take notice.
J. N. FAUGHAN,
Philadelphia, may 4.

The following Certificates of Shares
IN the North American Land Company, standing
on the Books of said Company in the name of
Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Mid-
dlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing
13,096 to 13,105, ten shares—No. 2150—13,066 to
13,075, ten shares—No. 2149—13,056 to 13,065,
ten shares—No. 2148—13,009 to 13,118, ten shares
—No. 2147—11,471 to 11,480—Amounting to
Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the
ship William Penn, which having been captured,
said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the re-
newal of which, application will be made to the
Board of the said company.
Daniel Neal Lister,
may 1

FOR SALE,
A Black Man,
WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a
good coachman, an excellent waiter, and
has been accustomed to marketing for a family—
his age about thirty two years. For further particu-
lars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale
at the Stores of
JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
A cargo of Havana Molasses.
June 13

The Cargo of the ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain
Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing
TO-MORROW, at South-street Wharf.
Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.
High proof Rum.
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.
Who also offers for Sale,
A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Bran-
dy in Pipes.
Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks
Madeira in Pipes
Old Attack.
June 11 \$1600d13Jy

London Particular Madeira Wine.
A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for imme-
diate use; and CLARET in casks.
FOR SALE BY
Michael Connor,
No. 102, corner of Second and Dock streets.
June 9.

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M. LAW'S Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chestnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's
Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light
Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartridge Boxes, Val-
cases, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaux's, Hard Leather
Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
April 9

The following Certificates
OF FUNDED Debt and Bank of United States
Stock, were forwarded from England per
the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th
month, 1797, which vessel has been captured,
and the Certificates supposed to be lost.
4000 dollars 44 per cent. Stock, standing on the
books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage
and Bird Certificate No. 189, dated July 19th, '96.
Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States
in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London,
in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day
of January, 1797.
For the renewal of which certificates, applica-
tion is intended to be made at the Office of the
Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of
United States; of which all persons interested
therein, are directed to take notice.
JOHN WARDER,
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

This day Published,
AND FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S Book-store,
No. 52, Chestnut, corner of Second street,
On fine woven Paper, with elegant Engravings,
Dedicated to the PRESIDENT of the United States,
The Studies of Nature,
Translated from the French of
James Henry Bernardin de St. Pierre,
By **HENRY HUNTER, D. D.**
THIS very ingenious, interesting and instructive
work has since its first publication, gone
through four successive impressions, under the
author's immediate inspection; besides a variety of
printed editions in different parts of the European
continent.
No book displays a more sublime theology, in-
culcates a purer morality, or breathes a more ar-
dent and expansive philanthropy. St. Pierre en-
ables us to contemplate this universe with other
eyes; he has furnished new arguments to combat
atheism; he has established, beyond the power of
contradiction, the doctrine of a universal provi-
dence, has excited a warmer interest in favor of
suffering humanity, and has discovered sources,
unknown before of moral and intellectual enjoy-
ment.
The avidity with which the clergy and other
learned characters in New-England, have purchas-
ed the English edition of this delightful perform-
ance, and the opinion entertained by them; and
warranted by experience, that although written
before the "Age of Reason" a part of it con-
tains a more solid and complete refutation of it,
than any thing published since, are perhaps a suf-
ficient recommendation of the STUDIES OF NATURE;
in which the Botanist, the natural and christian
Philosopher, the friend of order and government
are equally interested, and by which they will be
equally gratified.
As no pains nor expense have been spared in
procuring suitable paper and able artists, to render
the work worthy of the public; and as the Sub-
scribers have expressed their approbation of it, the
publisher flatters himself, that gentlemen, who on
account of the bad paper and print of some Ameri-
can editions, give generally the preference to the
English, will honor this with a comparison, before
they purchase.

The Naval Gazetteer;
Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, contain-
ing a full and accurate account, alphabetically ar-
ranged, of all the Countries and islands in the known
world; shewing their latitude, longitude, and station
for anchorage; with a particular description of the
several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Cur-
rents, Gulphs, Harbors, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Ra-
ces, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds,
Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass, &c. To-
gether with a particular relation of the shape and ap-
pearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Islands,
Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is
of importance to the Sailor, Pilot, Commander
or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the wa-
tery element.
Also, Comprehending
Ample directions for sailing into or out of the differ-
ent Ports, Straits and Harbor of the four quarters of
the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various
and extended coast; in which more than twelve thou-
sand distinct names and places, &c. are treated of and
explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo.
By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM.
This has been pronounced the most useful and
the cheapest book published in America. It was un-
dertaken several years since, under the auspices of
Lord Sandwich while he was at the head of the Ad-
miralty of England, and from which every assist-
ance necessary to complete so arduous a work, was
readily furnished, but it never made its appearance
until last year. The favor it obtained with Masters of
vessels and other gentlemen concerned in Navigation
induced the publisher to prepare this edition wherein
the American Ports, Harbors, &c. have been corrected
by a gentleman of great abilities, and extensive in-
formation on the subject.
may 21.

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadel-
phia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 30y to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, fiddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for carrier's table,
tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces
platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at
a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thom-
as, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 8.

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, May 16, 1798.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fif-
teenth of June, 1798, the following mer-
chandise, which remain in the Custom-House
stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the
owners or consignees thereof:
(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale firthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
WLP one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
(D) 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
(VH) 200 one ditto ditto
(N) 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slaves
(LS) one small box locks
[John David] one small box of plated Ware
[Harry Toulmin] two cafes of books.
may 15

United States.
Pennsylvania District.
Notice is hereby Given,
THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed,
from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of
the District Court of the United States, in and for
the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Phila-
delphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inst.,
at 12 o'clock at noon
4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.
The same having been libeled against, profes-
sionally and condemned as forfeited in the said court.
William Nichols, Marshal.
Marshal's Office,
June 5th, '98. \$101

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court
of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell
at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the
25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground,
No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property
of Nicholas Sluby, merchant in this city, situated on
Thames-street, in the part of Baltimore city, called
Fells-Point, containing 38 square perches, with all
the buildings and improvements thereon. There are
erected on this valuable property, several large and
commodious brick Warehouses, capable of contain-
ing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame
shed adjoining thereto, sufficiently capacious to
hold 1000 hoghead of Tobacco; in perfect safety
from the weather. From this well known property
is extended into the deep water in this harbor, an
extensive and well contrived wharf, bounding on the
water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiv-
ing ships of any burthen at the lowest tide. From
the many advantages this property is known to possess,
it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of com-
mercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a
desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable
an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this sub-
ject, as those intending to purchase, will have an op-
portunity of viewing the premises previous to the
day of sale.
The terms on which the above property is sold,
are, that the purchaser shall give approved nego-
tiable notes, with security to the trustee for the pay-
ment of one half the purchase money with interest, within
three months, and the residue with interest, within
six months from the day of sale.
SAMUEL MOALE,
may 28.

I hereby give Notice,
To all my creditors, that I have applied by pe-
tition to the judges of the court of common
pleas for the county of Philadelphia, at their ses-
sion in June term in this month, praying that they
would extend to me the benefit of an act of Gen-
eral Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the
4th day of April, 1798, entitled "An Act pro-
viding that the person of a debtor shall not be li-
able to imprisonment for debt after delivering up
his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he
hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement;" and
that the said court hath appointed Monday the
25th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to
hear me and my creditors at such place as the court
shall be held, where they may attend if they think
proper.
JOHN GRAHAM,
June 11.

FOR SALE,
At the Store of JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
On Spruce street Wharf,
Port Wine in pipes, hhd's. & q'r. casks
Lithon Wine in pipes and quarter casks
And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine
may 16.

JOSEPH RICARDO,
OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his prop-
erty for the benefit of his Creditors, to James
C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.
All persons who have demands are re-
quested to furnish their accounts without delay—
and those indebted to make immediate payment to
the Subscribers, acting Assignees.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 21

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & CO.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
In a style which will endure the hardships of the
weather without injury, and which for neatness
and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in
this city.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate
terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs,
fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb style
of modern elegance, which Mr. Rutter pledges
himself from 20 years experience in this city will
meet the entire approbation of his friends and the
public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimens may be seen at their
Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New
Library.
may 3

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C.
Gullager, in terms derogatory of our pro-
fessional abilities, we have to request the public
not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to
decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of
the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost
universally adopted by them to invalidate the ta-
lents of established artists, with a view of deceiv-
ing the public, and engrossing that business which
their professional knowledge in no wise entitles
them to. Well knowing that public opinion must
govern, we flatter ourselves that the work execut-
ed by us will convince them of our great superi-
ority over Mr. Gullager, in every branch of por-
trait and ornamental painting, and shew the neces-
sity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the
self-flattering advertisements of Mr. G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and
DRUMS will please apply to Geo. Rutter and
Co. Norris-Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown.
\$6w may 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the
Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled
"An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act en-
titled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the
first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collect-
ed throughout the United States.
I.
For every skin or piece of Vellum, or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be
written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:
Any Certificate of Naturalization,
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of
any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the
United States,
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States
for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the
duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United
States, for each and every of the said offices.
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States
(except for lands granted for military services)
Any exemption or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (ex-
cept for lands granted for military services)
Any Charter-Party, Bottemry, or Respondentia Bond,
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or o-
ther testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate di-
vided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Chil-
dren or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be
above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hun-
dred Dollars,
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and
shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or
goods insured from one district to another in the United States,
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which
Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,
Any Exemption, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any
Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to
furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory
note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obliga-
tion or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their
use respectively,
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
And if above one thousand dollars,
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days,
such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty
aforesaid—viz.
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
If above one thousand dollars,
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be estab-
lished within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks
as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual di-
vidends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to
the following scale.
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred
dollars,
On all notes above five hundred dollars,
Any Protest or other Notarial act,
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell War-
rants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services
performed in the late war,
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than
five hundred dollars,
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,
For more than two thousand dollars,
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandise to be exported,
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the
same State,
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any
case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for
rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer),
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of
the United States, or of any State or other Bank,
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars,
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers
of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveyors and Divisions of the United States, and by such other
persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for
that purpose.
III.
The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as
may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parch-
ment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; or
stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be ob-
tained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection,
or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia
the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the
19th day of March, 1798, the following
alterations and amendments have been made to
the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, en-
titled "An Act laying duties on stamped vel-
lum, parchment and paper."
I.
The Stamp duties on debentures or certi-
ficates for the drawback of Customs or duties on
Imports are repealed.
II.
A discount at the rate of seven and one half
per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors
or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other
than Officers of the Revenue, who may pur-
chase at one time or procure to be stamped, any
quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon
which the duties shall amount to Ten Dol-
lars or upwards.
III.
Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at
the prices prescribed by law, without any addi-
tional charge or expense on account of the
price of Paper; but for Stamped Parchment or
Vellum, an additional price will be demanded
at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Par-
chment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of
Vellum of medium size, which may be furnis-
hed at the expense of the United States and pro-
portionally for any lesser quantity.
Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the
day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings
and 14 bales, at present in the tenure of Major Jack-
son. Enquire at 187 South Third Street.
April 2.

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & CO.
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those
having claims against said firm, are desired to
render their accounts, and those indebted to make
payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly author-
ized to settle the affairs of the concern.
JOSEPH J. MILLER,
JOSEPH D. DAVIDSON.
N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and
Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Jo-
seph Davidson. April 26

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylv-
ania, on the waters of Fifth and Wheeling
Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and
abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for
five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, ex-
cept 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; 2
part of them were surveyed in 1781. The tract
is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very con-
venient to water carriage, about 19 miles from
the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the
villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase mo-
ney, a reasonable credit will be given for the re-
sidue.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 21.

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern
bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna
now, or late in the townships of Hamden and
Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation,
are a very desirable object for any man who means
to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase mo-
ney, a reasonable credit will be given for the re-
sidue.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 21.

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is
a fine rich Meadow (the residence of the late
Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided
into five farms, four of which are bounded on the
East by the river Passaic.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming
a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house
is a very convenient one, and a small expense would
put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted
Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said
tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great
variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the
best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and
Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and conveni-
ence of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles
from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do.
from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it
is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre
in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to en-
quire of
T. McEVEN & Co.
No. 72, Chestnut street.
February 2.

TO BE SOLD,
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